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THE IMPORTANCE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DEPTH IN THE STORY'S ARTISTIC DESIGN

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ANNOTATION

The most terrible weapon of the 20th century is the desire to spread information and, in return, stay firmly in one's own land. There is talk that the countless animals being tested in biolaboratories may one day become the major cause of some plague or disease spreading on earth. The moon is a miracle of creation. These are evident in the mythological selection. In particular, a person can feel good about his life in the arms of new discoveries. In such a deep philosophical and psychological situation, it is not out of the question that a person is faced with countless problems. Mr. Cooper's steady pace in any matter of interest to know serves to ensure the sustainability of the creative concept in the architecture of the story. Therefore, many questions about existence become clear. The originality of the world, the diversity of thoughts and views, in the narrative of the new era, it is logically emphasized that there are many questions waiting to be solved before humanity, which is caught in the vortex of cosmogonic problems.

Keywords: Science fiction, psychological influence, space exploration, moon science, Arthur Clarke, artistic psychology.



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Introduction

In the fantastic psychological story "Space Odyssey" written by the English writer Arthur Clarke, there is talk about the mother planet, the earth, the moon and its satellites. said: "Henry Cooper was on the moon for two weeks before he found something wrong. At first he had a vague feeling that he couldn't explain, but he was a thoughtful, intelligent science reporter, so he didn't worry too much. He was asked to come here by the United Nations Space Agency. The Space Administration has always sent smart, responsible people to the Moon to send information back to Earth. That this is even more important than today's world of schools, roads, marine sanctuaries, etc., crying out for help, and all it was even more important than today's world of schools, roads, marine sanctuaries, etc. crying out for help and all the money being spent on space exploration. That's why Henry Cooper is here, it's his second visit to the Moon, and he's collecting two thousand words of information in one day. The moon is no stranger to it, but here there are traces of a strange and mysterious world the size of Africa, and it still remains almost completely unknown. A stone rolled away from Plateau City (Pluto City), now a vast, silent, walled void that had tested mankind for centuries trying to fly to the moon. Cooper has already visited the place where the first man stepped on the moon and wrote an article about it. But now it is a thing of the past, like Columbus' first voyage to America, and the Wright brothers building and successfully flying the first powered airplane. Cooper was only interested in the future"¹.

In the global world, the problem that surrounds the entire earth like a spider's web is considered to be the spiritual ecology of humanity. Natural disasters, spread of man-made diseases (plague), disturbance of balance in the galaxy, reaching places where humanity has not reached, division and domination problems are

¹ <https://ziyouz.uz/jahon-nasri/artur-klark/artur-klark-o-dagi-sinoat-hikoya/>



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Archetypes in fiction did not appear by themselves. It should be noted that Western writers, mainly in English literature, experienced a strong mental depression after the First World War. These shows were a serious test for every writer. As a result of mental and social tensions, like a plague that spread across Europe, it also affected the inner world of people. It is this social inequality, poverty and dependence that has created poverty. J. Joyce left his homeland Ireland and began to write works in an abstract way, not in a form that can be understood by anyone. Both the German writer F. Kafka and the French Albert Camus wrote great works in the same migration instinct. It was a mental illness that affected everyone.

This spiritual depression and existential instability led to the emergence of new forms of artistic thinking in twentieth-century literature. Human beings began to feel lonely in the universe, as if abandoned, while traditional values seemed to lose their meaning against the background of rapid scientific and technological progress. This state of mind is also reflected in Arthur Clarke's works in a distinctive way. He interprets outer space not only as a scientific-fantastic setting, but as a symbolic space of human consciousness, embodying fears, doubts, and hopes.

In the story "Space Odyssey," the image of the Moon carries an archetypal meaning. It symbolizes not only humanity's desire to reach the unknown, but also the attempt to escape from an inner crisis. The "vague and unexplainable uneasiness" felt by Henry Cooper on the Moon echoes the general psychological condition experienced by people on Earth. This anxiety is closely connected with global moral decline, ecological problems, and the excessive dominance of technocratic thinking. Clarke does not portray scientific achievements as purely positive phenomena. On the contrary, he reveals the hidden dangers behind technological development and the lack of moral responsibility accompanying it.



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The research conducted on the Moon, biological experiments, and the obsession with unknown forces appear as a cosmic continuation of the ecological and social problems of Earth. In this sense, the writer's narrative functions as an artistic warning: unless humanity restores its inner balance, conquering space will not bring true salvation.

From this perspective, the character of Henry Cooper is not merely a journalist, but a symbol of the modern human being. He observes, analyzes, and questions reality, yet often remains powerless to change it. Through Cooper's inner reflections and professional mission, Clarke emphasizes the responsibility of those who collect and transmit information. The journalist becomes a mediator between humanity and truth, between scientific progress and moral awareness. Thus, "Space Odyssey" deepens its psychological dimension by uniting cosmic exploration with the fragile spiritual ecology of humankind.

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